MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Shylock. American Institute-Rina, Sixty-third street and Third avenu Booth's Theatre-The Bells. ery Theatro-The Gamester. Dan Bryant's Minstrels—Twenty-third street. Emerson's California Minstrels—120 Brosslway. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Diamond. Grand Opera House—Rel Carrotts. Grand Carnvan - Foot of Houston street, E. R. Newark Industrial Exhibition - Newark, N. J. Olympic Theatre - The Red Pocketbook. St. James Theatre - San Francisco Minstrels. Theatre Comigae - Annie Adams Wallnek's Theatre-Izion. Matines.

Terms of The Sun. ORDINARY ADVARTISING RATES.
Two lines, Three lines,

Prince Notices, before Marriages and Deaths, per line,

STRILE NOTICES, after Macriages and Deaths, per line,

READING MATTER, with "Abv." after it, 3d page, per 41 50 READING MATTER, with " ADV." after it, lat or 2 page, per line.

ADVENTION AND THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% Wes Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixt avenue, and 398 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, and on the cast aide at 511 Grand street, near East Broadway, from S A. M. o S:30 P. M

The Case Against Grant.

We snan publish in the course of this week an extra edition of THE WEERLY SUN, specially prepared, containing some of the principal features of the case against President GRANT, such as the history of his sur rendering to a Ring of speculators Military Reservation No. 7, worth ten millions, for \$3,000; a history of his re lation to Paymaster-General BRICK and his forged bounty payments; the Chorpenning fraud; Robeson's great frauds; GRANT's nepotism; his present-taking; the sale of offices by the DENTS; and the universal cor ruption of GRANT's Administration. Also the testimony showing the fraud of the Credit Mobilier, and the bribery of members of Congress. This publication will afford together a mass of political facts not elsewhere accessible. Price six cents per copy, or \$4 per hundred. On orders of five thousand or upward a discount of twenty per cent will be allowed. Address orders to THE SUN New York.

Is Henry Wilson's Silence a Confession !

The Hon. HENRY WILSON addressed the people of Natick, where he resides, on Friday evening last. In this address he admits that he had been a member of the Know-Nothing order, in gaining admission to which he took the following oath:

to which he took the following oath:

"In the presence of the true and ever-living God, and on His sacred Scriptures, His holy word, I do declare that I will truly folin all my oblications toward my brethren of the Order of Know-Nothings, and that I will keep sacred all the signs, tokens, pass and degree words, grips, emblems, and proceedings, &c. And I further declare and solemnly swear that I will not knowingly vote for, appoint, or elect any person of foreign birth or a Roman Catholic to any office in the local or general administration of the American Government. And I further declare and swear that I will use all the means in my power to counteract and destroy the influence of foreigners and Roman Catholics in the administration of the Government of the United States, and in any and all parts thoreof, local and several. To all this, a free and voluntary obligation on my part, without reservation, I pray that I may ever be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God."

In this respect, then, Mr. WILSON makes an open confession. It is true he attempts to overlay the fact with apologies and generalities; but that he belonged to the order and took the oath we have quoted above he does not attempt to deny.

w-Nothings on which Mr. Wilson has not a word to say. We refer to the statement made by Oakes Ames, one of Mr. WILSON's neighbors, and a member of Congress from the second District of Massachusetts, in the following letters written by him to Col. H. S. McComb of Delaware, and in the list of Senators and Representatives bribed by him at the end of 1867 or the beginning of 1868, which he furnished to Col. McComb, and which Col. McComb swears to. These letters and this list are as

4 WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1868.

" H. S. Mc Comb : "DEAR SIE: Yours of the 28th is at hand enclosing copy of letter from or rather to Mr. Kine. I don't fear any investigation here. What some of DURANT's friends may do in New York can't be counted on with any certainty. You do not understand by your letter what I have done and am to do with my sales of stock. You say more to New York. I have placed some with New York, or have agreed to. You must remember that it was nearly all placed as you saw on the list in New York, and there was but 5 or 8 M for me to place. I could not give all they wanted or they might want out of that. You would not want me to offer less than one thousand (M) to any one. We allowed DURANT to place \$38,000 to some three or four of his friends or keep it himself. I have used this where it will produce most

"In view of King's letter and Washburn's move here, I go in for making one bond dividend in full. We can do it with perfect safety. I understand the opposition to it comes from ALLEY. He is on the Finance Committee, and can raise money easy if we come short, which I don't believe we shall, and if we do we can loan our bonds to the company or loan them the money we get for the bonds. The contract calls for the division, and I say have it. When shall I see you in Washington? "Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

" P. S .- We stand about like this: Bonds first mortgage received on 525 miles, at \$8,400,000 Bonds first mortgage received on 525 miles, at Bonds first mortgage received on 15 miles. mortgage received on 15 miles, at Sonds first mortgage received on 100 miles, at 720,000

\$13,930,000 \$13,930,000 \$13,930,000 Eighty per cent dividend on \$3,700,000, C. Mo-\$,000,000

In addition to this, we can draw Government for two-thirds of the work done in advance of the track If we desire it." The following is in pencil on the foregoing letter:

Oakes Ames's list of names, as shown to-day to me [H. S. McComb] for Credit Mobilier, is: BLAINE of Maine - - - 3,000 TTERSON of New Hampshire 3,000 WILSON, Massachusetts - - 2,000 PAINTER (Rep.) for Quigley - 3,000 - - 2.000 OFIELD and KELLEY, Pa. 2,000 each. ELIOT, Massachusetts - - 3,000 DAWES, Massachusetts - - 2,000 BINGHAM and GARFIELD, O. 2,000 each

" WASHINGTON, January 25, 1868.
" DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d is at hand, in which you eay Senators BAYARD and FOWLER have written you in relation to their stock. I have spoken to FOWLER but not to BAYARD. I have never been introduced to BAYARD, but will see him soon. You say I must not put too much in one locality. I have assigned as far as I have given to—four from Massachusetts; one from New Hamp-shire; one, Delaware; one, Tennessee; one-half, Ohio; two, Pennsylvania; one, Indiana; one, Maine; and I have three to place, which I shall put where they will do most good to us. I am here on the spot, and can better fudge where they should go. I think after this dividend we should make our capital \$4,000,000 and distribe the new stock where it will protect us. Let them have the stock at par and profits made in the future.

distribution here, and soon. ALLEY is opposed to the division of the bonds, says we will need them, &c., &c. I should think that we ought to be able to apare them with ALLEY and Cisco on the Finance Committee. We used to be able to borrow when we had no credit and debts pressing; we are now out of debt, and in good credit. What say you about the bond dividend? A part of the purchasers here are poor, and want their bonds to sell to enable them to meet their payment on the stock in the C. M. I have told them what they would get as dividends, and they expect I think—when the bonds the parties received as the 80 per cent. dividend, we better give them the bonds. It will not amount to anything with us. Some of the large holders will not care whether they have the bonds or certificates, or they will lend their bonds to the company, as they have distribution here, and soon. ALLEY is opposed to the they will lend their bonds to the company, as they have done before, or lend them money. QUIGLEY has been here, and we have got that one-tenth that was UNDERwood's. I have taken a half, QUIGLEY a quarter, and you a quarter. "Judge CARTER wants a part of it. At some future

"Judge Carrer wante by the day we are to surrender a part to him.

OAKES AMES."

This astounding testimony respecting Mr. Wilson was first published on Wednesday morning last. The fact of the publication and of the terrible bearing which, unless the statements of AMES are irresistibly refuted, it must have upon his character and standing, both personal and political, were well known to Mr. Wilson when he stood up to address his fellow citizens of Natick; and yet he does not even allude to the subject. He presumes to ignore it. Has he the assurance to suppose that testimony of so damning a character can be safely passed by in silence? Or is it im-

possible for him to answer? This tacit confession of Senator Wilson is more eloquent and more suggestive than even that open admission of the fact and that brazen attempt to sophisticate it which he makes in reference to his connection with the Know-Nothings.

How Will All This End ?

The recent movement for higher wages among the agricultural laborers has caused serious anxiety in the minds of British landowners. They can scarcely find words to express their indignation at the reprehensible conduct of the agitators who have succeeded in disturbing the natural relations existing between master and servant, and wonder that their teachings should fall on such willing ears when the peace and harmony of other days are remembered. And yet immense crowds gather to hear these speakers set forth the advantages of combination, and the laborers, with the most perverse spirit, actually follow their advice and enroll themselves in Unions instead of submitting themselves to the guidance of their "natural superiors," who have shown their friendship for the working classes by exacting the greatest possible amount of toil for wages which would barely keep the workers from starvetion. It is curious to observe the manner in

which some of the champions of the landowners look upon the situation. The Bishop of GLOUCESTER, in a recent speech, said that he had been nine years in his diocese and had never heard any complaints, though he had talked freely with all sorts of people. Yet during that time Parliamentary reports have been published showing in the plainest manner the miserable condition of the rural laborers of England, and especially the pitiable condition of those in Gloucestershire. But his Grace had been unable to see any cause of complaint, and thought the agitators who were sowing discontent in the minds of the laborers should be ducked in the nearest horse pond. He admitted, however, that within the last two years a new state of things had arisen, and that the old wages are no longer adequate to the necessities of the laborers; but the farmers, he maintained. were fairly meeting the altered state of things. The way they have met the emergency has been to increase the wages of But there is another subject of far greater | the laborers one shilling a week after they importance than his connection with the were forced to it by the agitation which was raised among them. But the Bishop considered the interference of the strangers who had brought about this slight improvement in the condition of the laborers quite unjustifiable, and also repudiated the conduct of those philanthropists who, like Canon GIRDLESTONE, had been engaged in sending men from counties in which employment was scarce into those where labor was in demand.

Others of the aristocratic party are quite as supercilious and overbearing as the Bishop of GLOUCESTER. The Duke of MARLBORO' has sent circulars to his tenants announcing his readiness to hand over the disposal of the laborers' cottages on his estates to the farmers, whom he advises not to let Unionists live in them on any account. A Wiltshire landlord has published an augress to his neighbors warning them against the Union. He is sure that the mutual confidence which has hitherto existed between master and servant will come to an end, and misunderstanding will take the place of old attachments the moment the men join the Union and submit to the dictation of strangers. He grows quite pathetic over the apprehension that a mere question of money should come in to disturb the bond of friendship hitherto existing between landholders and laborers, and wants to know how, under such circumstances, the laborer can expect his cottage at a low rent and his allotment of potato ground when his employer can no longer look upon him as a friend, but as one who is ready to strike for higher pay whenever he sees a chance of getting it. But the fine folks who talk so glibly of the kind relations which should subsist between employers and the employed are beginning to find that the laborers are heartily sick of these bonds of friendship. which they have learned are in reality only bonds which compel them to work for nothing.

While the representatives of the landwners have been alternately cajoling and tural laborers have become fairly aroused and seem determined to emancipate themselves from the slavery to which they have so long submitted. The success of Unionism among this class of workingmen is assured. The Union is established in twelve of the agricultural counties and is already selfsupporting. Paid lecturers are employed efits of combination. The total Union membership has reached to one hundred and fifty thousand, and the work is still progressing. In some of the counties there are one thousand members; in others many more. In Norfolk there are twenty thousand. The National Union has supported three strikes in Warwickshire, one in Dorset, one in Worcestershire, and a lock-out in Oxfordshire. The laborers have won almost everywhere, and where the farmers could not be brought to terms the men have emigrated in great numbers. Wages have been raised from one shilling

to four shillings a week all over the coun-

try. In places where only £5 were paid

last year in the harvest month £8 have been

calculated to encourage the Unionists, who begin to understand their strength.

But this uprising of the agricultural la borers has a greater significance than attaches to the mere question of wages. This immense body of men, composing the bone and sinew of England, who have hitherto been the patient slaves of the landholders, finding that by united action they have the power to influence the rates of pay for labor, show signs of trying their strength in another direction, and are preparing to agitate for suffrage, believing that without it they can see no prospect for a settlement of the land question. It is this disposition of the agricultural laborers to claim a voice in the government of the nation which is causing the greatest anxiety among the wealthy classes of England, some of whom have gone so far as to denounce the whole movement as an insurrection of the rural population for the purpose of overthrowing the aristocracy. What renders the situation more serious is that it is highly probable that these laborers before many years have passed will gain the right of suffrage to which they aspire.

Extorting Money for the Election. Still another instance of the shameless manner in which the public funds are misappropriated to promote private interests is found in the history of the proceedings relating to the new Custom House and Post Office to be built in St. Louis. It is proposed to erect these buildings, which are to cost two and a quarter millions of dollars, in a quarter remote from the com-mercial centre of the city, in contempt of the wishes of the people, in consequence of the direct interference of President GRANT in a matter with which in reality he had no more concern than any twelve hundred dollar clerk in the Government service.

The appropriation for the Federal buildings in St. Louis was mainly secured through the efforts of Mr. Wells, the member of Congress from the First District, seconded by Representative FINKELNBURG and Senators BLAIR and Schurz. But these legitimate representatives of the St. Louis people are allowed no voice in the selection of the Commissioners to fix upon a site, who were provided for in the bill. It was the duty of Secretary BOUTWELL to name these Commissioners, but he was notified that the President would relieve him of the responsibility of making the appointments, which were conferred on friends of GRANT, who proceeded to discharge their functions in a most extraordinary manner.

At the first meeting of these Commissioners it was proposed to conduct their deliberations in secret; but this intention was not carried out, and the location selected for the new buildings was made public. The announcement of the site first chosen by this commission was received with such universal ridicule and derision that the Administration was forced to disregard it, and a second choice was made. One of the Commissioners felt so much interest in having this selection confirmed that he took the trouble to write a private letter to Secretary BOUTWELL on the subject, which in some manner found its way into print and raised such an outburst of popular indignation that the Administration again became frightened and refused to countenance the job.

At last another site was selected, and it was given out that a spot known as the Crow block had been definitely chosen. This site was nearly as objectionable as either of the others. The selection was made in defiance of the well-known sentiment of the business community of St. Louis, and of course brought ant a renewed expression of popular disapproval. And then it became known that President GRANT was ready to accede to the wishes the St. Louis people in this matter, pro vided a fund could be raised to pay him for doing so. In regard to this we quote from the St. Louis Republican, an eminently trustworthy journal:

ly trustworthy journal:

"We assert, and can establish, that since the report of the Commissioners was made to Secretary Boutwell on the location of the Custom House and Post Office site, one or more of the Commissioners have intimated that for the sum of \$50,000, to be used in behalf of the canvass for President Grant, the proposed new Government building could be located on the Nicholson block, between Chestnut and Market and Sixth and Seventh streets. There is no secret about this matter. Rumor has whispered it about our streets for a month past, and we violate no confidence when we give the report this publicity. The President has, without doubt, given full authority to the clique of his friends here and promised to be governed by their advice."

The authority of the Republican for

The authority of the Republican for these accusations having been demanded by the GRANT organs, Mr. George KNAPP. whose personal veracity will scarcely be questioned, comes forward and says that the thirty thousand dollar proposition was introduced and urged upon him by Judge PHILIP S. LANHAM, who is a partner in the real estate business with Judge Long. who is one of the Commissioners appointed by GRANT to select a site for the buildings. In a subsequent interview a letter from Judge Long, written from Washington, was produced, saying that he had just had an interview with the President, who had taken the question of selecting the site out of the hands of Secretary BOUTWELL, and had assured him he would approve any location that the commission might select. Half an hour after this second interview Mr. Constantine Maguire, who is also one of the Commissioners appointed to decide upon the location, approached Mr. KNAPP on the same subject, saying any arrangement made with LANHAM or Long would be satisfactory to him; and on another occasion Mr. MAGUIRE renewed the proposition and said, "You know funds are necessary for the expenses of the Presidential campaign, and we consider this a proper mode of raising some money to be used in the canvass." Here the Republican rests threatening, the great body of the agricul- for the present, intimating that other evi-

dence is held in reserve. Thus it appears that the expenditure of two and a quarter millions of public money in St. Louis is to be governed, not by the wants of the public, but by the acceptance or refusal of a proposition to raise a fund of thirty thousand dollars to be used to promote the reflection of the to enlighten the laboring classes on the ben- Gift-Taker for another term. These facts require no comment.

The Washington Star renews the discusdon upon Gen. Dix's despatch to "shoot him on the spot." Speaking on some authority which is not given, the Star avers that "Mr STANTON had nothing whatever to do with the writing or sending of the despatch." The anwer to this assertion is that Mr. STANTON did not write the despatch, nor did he direct the sending of it. The writing was done by the hand of Gen. Dix, and it was sent by his order but the phrase-" If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot, was not Dix's, but STANTON's, who suggested it to Dix. This we say on the authority of Mr. STANTON himself, who told us so. His statement is also confirmed by the substance of the despatch itself. The phrase-"If any one at-The so per cent. increase on the old stock I want for given now. Of course such results are tempts to haul down the American flag shoot I than now.

him on the spot"-is like a thousand other known to be Mr. STANTON's, while in all the as certained writing of Gen. Dix there is not an other sentence to compare with this for brevity, point, epigrammatic force of expression, or for the burning patriotic spirit which breathes in every letter. All that is STANTON'S; the luck of Dix is that he adopted the phrase as his own.

One of the most offensive instances of the official insolence and disregard of law which have characterized GRANT'S Administration and its creatures was the destruction of the Washington market house by GRANT's Board of Public Works, the particulars of which were given in Saturday's Sun. The Government of the Dis trict of Columbia is practically in the hands of five men, all appointed by GRANT. These, with their associates, constitute a Ring whose plun dering schemes have frequently been exposed in these columns. Secure in the protection of the President and a Congress which has proved itself ready to condone any iniquity committed by the special supporters of the Administration. this Washington Ring has emulated and in some instances surpassed the worst abuses o the old Tammany Ring and the carpet-baggers of the South. Laws have been openly violated or evaded, and extravagant expenses have been recklessly incurred, until the real estate of al the small property holders in the District is threatened with confiscation. Emboldened by the impunity which has attended their lawless operations, the Ring at last ventured on an out-rage which appears to have aroused a storm of indignation which will not easily be allayed. Boss Shepherd, the Tweed of the Washington Tammany, without notice to the occupants of the building, unlawfully tore down a market building which was tenanted by several hundred dealers holding unexpired leases of their stands from the city authorities. In consequence of this illegal and arbitrary proceeding the occu-pants of the building were subjected to heavy osses, two lives were sacrificed, and the autho of all this mischief came near meeting summary justice at the hands of the outraged populace And yet this act of SHEPHERD is only in keeping with the whole course of the Ring which under GRANT'S special protection has been engaged for months in plundering the defenceless taxpayers of Washington.

Should the men who as OAKES AMES affirms were bribed by him to aid instealing the people's money by putting through Congress such legislation as the Credit Mobilier demanded. be retained in their present high positions? BLAINE is Speaker of the House of Representatives. DAWES is Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means ; GARFIELD is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; ScoriELD is Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; and KELLEY is Chairman of the Committee or Coinage, Weights and Measures. In the Senate, PATTERSON is Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, where he has served Boss SHEPHERD'S Ring faithfully, and the Natick cobbler, HENRY WILSON, "born in extreme poverty," is a candidate for Vice-President. What do the people think of it?

GLENNI W. SCOFIELD is one of GRANT'S candidates for Congressmen at large in Pennsylvania, and is stumping that State for the "Addition, Division and Silence" ticket. At his next meeting it would be well for him to tell what he knows about the division of Credit

Mobilier stock. Jerusalem cannot be truthfully described as an entendisling city at the present time. Its chief native industries are the manufacture of cap, which is not largely consumed by the resident population, and of what is called Jerusalem ware, consisting of chaplets, crucifixes, beads, crosses, and the like, made principally of mother-of-pearl and olive wood, and sold to the pilgrims who annually resort to the Holy City to the number of 6,000 or 8,000. It also exports olive oil and grain. The population of Jerusalem is estimated at 18,000, of whom about 8,000 are Mahometans, 8,000 to 2,000 Jews, and the rest Christians of various denominations. The employment of the people is almost wholly agriultural and pastoral, but the vast and fertile plains around the city are only partially tilled, owing to the want of protection against the predatory excursions of the Bedouin tribes inhabiting the outskirts of the district. A little cotton of an inferior quality, raised from native seed, is grown and exported to Marseilles. The American colony which was established at Joppa has been starved out and replaced by a band of German fanatics numbering about 200 souls. The road to Jordan has been repaired at the cost of a

Bedouins who infest that region. Now that the Louisville side show has closed and a good State ticket has been nomi nated in New York, will the National Democratic Committee wake up and do something so far they have only mismanaged their busi ness. Do they mean to be defeated?

dy whose name is not given, but it is still a hard

road to travel in consequence of the swarms of

The handsome WM. C. DE WITT said in the Democratic State Convention, in which body he and no right to a seat, that he was "sick of a leadership that attempted to absorb all the powers of the Convention." And yet it is this kind of leadership that made DE WITT Corporation Attorney and that rules all the machinery of the so-called Democratic party of Brooklyn The Hon. THOMAS KINSELLA agreed with his colleague, and yet no longer ago than last fall this same KINSELLA presided over a city convention every nominee of which was known before the convention met, they having been selected by e single man from whose flat there was no appual. Are DE WITT and KINSELLA throwing off the Ring's brass collar? Are they going back on HUGHEY MCLAUGHLIN?

Every Administration member of Congress bribed by OAKES AMES with Credit Mobiller stock is an earnest advocate of GRANT'S re-

election. Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN left on Saturday for Europe in the steamer Oceanic. The announcement of Mr. TRAIN'S purpose to go abroad led many prominent journals to believe that he intended to retire from the Presidential contest; but this is an error. Although he expresses deep disgust at the conduct of the American people in permitting their political action to be fettered by the machinery of conventions, he is yet willing to be their President, ough he says they do not deserve it. His con tempt for conventions has been increased by the brutal conduct of the Duncanites in hustling him out of the Louisville Convention by force of arms, notwithstanding that he had better credentials than any of the other delegates present in that comical assemblage. Mr. TRAIN's purpose in temporarily retiring from the field is to watch the Grantites until they have played their last cards, when he intends to return to America and in a vigorously conducted campaign of less than three weeks to upset the calculations of all the politicians. The great TRAIN Convention will be held in the city of St. Louis on the 19th of October. It will be in the Sängerfest building, which will hold twenty thousand delegates. When that Convention meets, BLANTON DUNCAN and his associates will have good cause to mourn over the shortsightedness they exhibited in neglecting the claims of the only man who could have given impetus to their movement.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL is GRANT'S Secretary of the Treasury. He is also a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier of America. As Secretary of the Treasury he can bull or bear the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad whenever he pleases. It is charged by Wall street brokers that he has done this. If this is true, it was at the dictation of the managers of the Credit Mobilier, and of ase he came in for his rake as a stockholder of that concern.

The struggle to beat GRANT and check the tremendous corruption that now has control of the Government is a struggle of the people against money. Never before was such a mighty sum of money employed to corrupt the people and prevent an honest election. Is there virtue enough in the country to resist this great power and secure reform in spite of it? That is a question which can be answered after election better

HORACE IN CONNECTICUT.

WIDESPREAD DISAFFECTION IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.

The Brains of the Republican Party for Greeley and Brown-The Democrats a Unit for the Liberal Candidates-Old Windham County Revolutionized. respondence of The Sun.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 4 .- It is doubtful whether there is a State in the Union where, the relative number of votes considered, Greeley has a larger or more respectable following from the Republican party than in this State. The prospect is cheering. The Hon. David Clark, the Connecticut member of the Liberal Republican National Committee, says that Connecticut will give Greeley and Brown from 7,000 to 10,000 majority. A canvass of the opinions of some of the best known citizens of the State, men of long experience and temperate judgment, leads me to believe that Connecticut will oe the mark in November with over 5,000 majority for Old Honesty. THE LIBERAL HEADQUARTERS. The Liberal Republican State Headquarters are in Hartford. The Hon. David Clark may be

found there at almost any time. He is an old-time Republican, wealthy, retired from business, and devotes nearly all his time to the cause. He is an energetic man, and his labors are effective. There also may be found the Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. Issac H. Bromley, one of the most accomplished of newspaper men, who made a reputation for the Norwich Bulletin, and whose editorship of the Hartford Evening Post was characterized by a genial brilliancy and keenness which gave him

a name outside of his State.

Immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Clark corresponded with many Republicans of the State, and the responses were surprising. They came from all quarters, and it was not long before those pledged to Honest Horace numbered 4,000. The number now reaches about 5,000.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

An Electoral Convention has been called by the Liberal and the Democratic State Committees to meet in Allyn Hall, Hartford, Sept. II, to select Presidential electors. The delegates to this Convention will be equally divided between the parties supporting Mr. Greeley, and the electors chosen will be three of each party. After the Convention has completed its business there will be a joint ratification mass meeting, which, it is expected, will be largely attended from all parts of the State, and which will be addressed by eminent speakers. If the weather is pleasant the meeting will be held in the Park if unpleasant, in the Opera House. This will be the largest meeting yet held in this campaign in Connecticut, and it will be the practical opening of the canvass. THE REPUBLICAN DISAFFECTION.

of the canvass.

The most cheering intelligence is received from all parts of the State. One is surprised at the magnitude of the defection from the Republican ranks. The movement includes many of the best known and most influential Republicans. The Hon. Lafayette F. S. Foster, ex-Senator and ex-Vice-President, and now Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; Judge McCurdy, formerly of the Supreme Court, and others, of national reputation, are for Greeley. The State is thoroughly permeated by the leaven of Reform. This is one of the greatest of the manufacturing States. We are told that manufacturers and business men want Grant because even if he is stolid he is solid. The manufacturers in Connecticut are not all on that side. Many of the largest of them are perverse enough to think that Horace Greeley will give more stability and prosperity to the Government than the figurehead who now reigns. In Fairfield county half the Republican lawyers are for Greeley. In Norwich there is a flourishing Greeley Republican club. Gen. W. G. Ely, the Hon. David A. Wells, and many other Republicans of that city are for Honest Horace. In Bridgeport the Greeley Republicans are especially vigorous, as was fully evidenced by the immense meeting recently held there. The call was signed by 123 Republicans, and the list includes many of the wealthiest and most influential men of the city. There are Gen. Nother, Gen. Morris, Lewis W. Booth, Wm. D. Sturges, S. M. Middlebrook, Daniel D. Hawley, W. H. Lyon. Seymour W. Ely, P. T. Barnum, and others equally well known, of whom it is perfectly idle for the Grant papers to say that they "have no influence." In Hartford the call for a Republican Greeley club has been signed by over 200. Among them are the Hon. T. M. Allyn, ex-Mayor, and one of the wealthiest men in the city; Hugh Harbison, general business manager of the Colt firearms manufactories; Thomas Belskap, banker; Joseph Schwab, dry groods; Perry Smith, one of the old-time Whigs; J. G. Woodward, Cashier Exchange Bank; Augustus Ficele of Sisson & Brother, and a same brand.

There are about thirty Liberal Republican clubs in the State, those at Meriden, Waterbury, Stamford, and Danbury being perhaps the

THE WINDHAM FARMERS FOR RORACE.

In Windsor Col. E. N. Phelps has declared for Greeley, as has Mr. Henry Drake, a well-known farmer in that town, and others. And, speaking of farmers, the most promising Greeley county in the State (Fairfield perhaps excepted) is Windham, the old Republican stronghold of the Commonwealth. Away up in the northeast corner, Windham county has long been the solace of Republicans. It is from that county that election returns come in lass, and when, on election nights, Democrats have howled "Victory!" it has been the custom of the Republicans not to get alarmed, but to say, "Wait till you hear from Windham," Old Windham will give little consolation to the Grant party in November next. It is said that the staid and presperous farmers of that locality see more to admire in the man with brains than the man without and that Horace Greeley will receive there as large a proportion of Republican votes as in any county in the State. THE WINDHAM FARMERS FOR HORACE.

NEW HAVEN GREELEYITES,

Among Republicans, the Greeiey movement in New Haven county is probably more backward than in any other, though a gentleman of this city, a member of the Democratic State Committee, said to me this morning: "We always start slow here. Never can run a canvass at a high heat for three months; but (energetically) you can bet we are going to make it hot as tophet around here after the 1st of October." But in New Haven the Greeley movement numbers among its Republican supporters some of the most prominent citizens. J. B. Sargent is for Greeley. Mr. Sargent is one of the largest manufacturers in New England, and is known wherever the hardware trade extends. He is a tail, thin man of nervous organization, of great ability and intense action, quick, keen, energetic, and tireless. It may be that a man like J. B. Sargent has no influence; but unless the laws of nature are reversed between now and November Mr. Sargent will have marshalled a goodly host of Greeley men.

Henry Killain, one of the largest and most widely known carriage manufacturers of New Haven, is for Greeley. He, as well as every other man mentioned in this letter, was (and is, for that matter) a Republican. Mr. Killam was of the strongest kind. Now he supports Uncle Horsee. H. B. Bigelow, the iron manufacturer, is said to be for Greeley. Dr. Courtlandt V. R. Creed, one of the most intelligent colored men in New Haven, is unqualified in his support of Greeley. Of the bar, E. P. Arvine and C. K. Gorham are among those who support Greeley, Mr. Gorham is a member of the State Liberal Republican Committee. N. W. Merwin, the flour merchant, is for Greeley, and I might mention others. NEW HAVEN GREELEVITES.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS FOR GREELEY.

Among the prominent Republicans in the State who have declared for Greeley are the Hon. Gldeon H. Hollister, historian; Samuel C. Fessenden, nephew of the late Senator from Maine, and a rising lawyer; the Hon. Albert Austin of Suffolk, ex-State Senator; Thomas Greenman of Mystic, the famous shipbuilder and one of the founders of the Republican party; the Hon. Dudley P. Ely, President of the South Norwalk Bank; the Hon. Chandler Starr of Stamford, Whiting Hayden and his son, Jas. E. Hayden, prominent cotton manufacturers at Willimantie; Thomas M. Clark, late of the Winsted Harald, now a manufacturer in Winsted Harald, now a manufacturer in Winsted; Dana Hungerford, a wealthy Republican of Wolcotyille; the Hon. A. E. Rice of Waterbury, the Cheneys, the famous silk manufacturers at Manchester; Judge Andrew J. Coe and Judge Smith of Meriden, the Hon. Charles A. Aitkins of Windsor Locks, Henry L. Reed of Danbury, Gen. Joseph G, Perkins of Lyme, the Hon. Albert Sedgwick, State School Commissioner, of Litchfield; Fred. F. Preston, cashier of the Rockville Bank; and the Hon. John T. Andrews of Cornwall, I have not mentioned a quarter of the men known in the State, men of position and influence, who have left that portion of the Republican party which exists for one man, and Johned that wing which believes in principles.

THE DEMOCRATS A UNIT FOR HORACE. PROMINENT REPUBLICANS FOR GREELEY.

THE DEMOCRATS A UNIT FOR HORACE.

I have spoken only of the Republican Greeley party of Connecticut. The Democratic party is practically a unit for Greeley. The Grant following expected from the Democracy is, to put it vulgarly, "all in your eye." A. E. Burr, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the Baltimore Convention, says that he knows of no defection from the Democratic ranks. Fred S. Brown, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, says the same. There are, to be sure, isolated cases of descrition; but there is not one boiting Democrat to thirty boiting Republicans. The Louisville Convention had no authorized representative from this State.

If the adherence of clergymen to a candidate will make him any better, then Uncle Horace will have spiritual advice enough from Connecticut. Almong those who support Greeley are the Rev. John T. Petlee, Methodist, now in charge of the Meriden Schools, and editor of the Meriden Chitzen, a Liberai Republican newspaper; the Rev. Hajrison Clark of Middiefield;

The working people of New York are operations. THE DEMOCRATS A UNIT FOR HORACE.

the Rev. C. W. Everest of Hamden, well known throughout the State, and many others.

ESTIMATED MAJORITIES.

In the First Congressional District, comprising Hartford and Tolland counties, the figures at the Liberal Republican Headquarters claim 1.500 majority for Greeley. In the Second District, New Haven and Middlesex counties, 1.500. There is a prospect of a local split in the city of New Haven on the Mayoralty, and the Grantites elaim that they will carry the city. There is no earthly prospect of there doing so, however. In the Third District, comprising New London and Windham counties, there is reason to hope that Greeley's majority will be 500, and in the Fourth District, Litchfield and Fairfield counties, 3.500 majority for Greeiey and Brown is expected.

In New Haven, as in Hartford, the advices received from all parts of the State are of the most cheering character, and perfect confidence is felt in the result. The campaign on the part of the Greeley men of Connecticut will not be fairly opened until after the meeting of the Electoral Convention, Sept. II. Then it will begin in earnest. There is every reason to hope for success, every incentive to fight well for it, and in November Hornes Greeley's friends will be "up and dressed," ready and anxious to "carry the news to Hiram."

The White Hat and the Chapeau. Air.—" Vittikins and Dinah."
As Ulysses at Long Branch was bobbin around, There came to his ear a most ominous sound. It wasn't the music of waves on the strand, But a grand swell of voices that came from the land.

Then up rose Ulysses, with ears open wide, And the faithful bull pup cocked his head on one side The aids and the flunkeys, in national blue,

Then borne on the breeze, like a gathering storm, Came a shout from the people demanding reform: U. S. G. kept on smoking, and took a stout nip, Twon't be much of a shower," said he, "let her rip

They can't think of paying me less than a bummer. Then quickly replied Murphy, Porter, and Dent,

There's a big claim of gratitude owing me yet;

"Why General, 'tis but a joke that is meant; A slight effervescence that soon will abate; Bring some Louisville Bourbon, and all take it straight. Meanwhile, Uncle Sam had a mind to be free

From the burdens imposed by this man of the sea; So he called for a son, with head level and true, And at Chappaqua found just the one that would do. Now the nation is changing its swords into ploughs,

And renewing once more the old brotherhood vows, As with working man Greeley the people will go For the farmer's white hat vice the soldier's chapeau.

The Facts About the West Virginia Election To the Editor of The Sun. SIR: In your issue of Aug. 22, 1872, I observe the following editorial:

THE ELECTION OF TO-DAY.

An election takes place to-day in West Virginia for Governor, three members of Congress, and other officers. Though the campaign has been a pretty lively one, and the result is looked for with interest because of its supposed bearing upon the Presidential contest, it will not afford as clear an indication of the tone of sentiment in the State on the national issues as it would if the present contest were not intensified by the question of the adoption or rejection of a new Constitution, which is to be passed upon to-day.

Johnson N. Camden is the regular Democratic nominee for Governor, and is supported also by the Liberal Republicans. Two years ago the Democratic carried wavernor, is running for reflection, to have a constituted to the contest of the THE ELECTION OF TO-DAY.

Knowing that you are willing to learn the state of affairs in this State exactly as they are, I take pleasure in giving you a correct state-ment. It is a fact that on August 22, 1872, the good people of our State were called upon to vote upon the adoption or rejection of a new Constitution, as well as to vote upon a whole State, county, and township ticket, as you will

State, county, and township ticket, as you will see by the schedule of the Constitution, a copy of which I send to you.

Johnson H. Camden, a man of good standing, socially as well as politically, was the nominee of a Democratic Convention, which convention endorsed our present State Administration by proper resolutions, and renominated the present State Officers, with the exception of the present first Democratic Governor of this State, his Excellency J. J. Jacob.

The friends of Gov. Jacob being satisfied that by some means or other, Gov. Jacob was to be beaten, did not bring his name before the Convention. The good friends of the Governor induced him to become an independent candidate, and to the surprise of many, he, our present Governor, was redicated by about 4.000 majority.

The Governor was no more supported by Grantites than Greeleyites. He was the candidate of the people, and was elected. Gov. Jacobs is not a Grantite, but is in favor of Greeley; so are the majority of our people, and so is your humble servant.

Commissioner of Emigration.

Brownstown, Kanawha Co., W. Va., Aug. 31.

THE ENVELOPE SWINDLE. Mulcting the Farmers on the Fair Ground -The Police after them.

AMENIA, Sept. 6 .- Three or four years ago the annual fairs on the Hudson river, as well as throughout the State, were infested by three-card monte men. After much difficulty cals have turned up again, this time with a new game which is far more enticing—that's the "trick wid de cards." They are fleecing the farmers' sons and the farm laborers with an envelope game. On the Amenia Fair Grounds on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, no less than twelve of the swindlers were at work at one time, and one of them boldly asserted that they averaged \$100 per day each. Each has a trunk or box filled with small cakes of soap and boxes of envelopes. On the lid of the trunk, which is turned up, are rows of figures, and under each one of the majority of figures are the figures 50c. \$1, \$3, \$5, signifying that if the person purchasting an envelope finds a number inside which corresponds with the number over the 50c. \$1, \$3, or \$5, he is entitled to the sum underneath it. Of course nine cases out of ten a successful number is never drawn. When, however, the interest in the game lags, because of the fallure of almost every one to draw a prize, the boss swindlers give a wink and a confederate steps up to the box. He hesitates and stammers, but finally hands over 50 cents, and to his feigned surprise draws a \$3 bill. This confederate is attired, as is all the confederates, in a tattered straw hat and heavy shoes, torn coat and pantaloons. "You see that soap man," said one of them to us as we stood looking at the swindlers on the Amenia Fair ground; "that fellow is the gamest man you ever saw. He had an ear bit off in Reddy the Blacksmith's saloon. He is making a pile of money here to-day."

And so he was. Even while we were looking at him he had three colored men before him, to all appearances farm hands, and from the three he took \$7, and they did not receive a cent. The voices of the scoundrels as they jabbered away for customers could be heard above everything else. For two days they held full sway, and their receipts almost equalled those of the entire fair. Senator Palmer, President Barney Bartram, Secretary William Bartlett, and others held a consultation, and the police drove the scoundrels away. Fair Grounds on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, no less than twelve of

M. DE NOAILLES'S MISTAKE. He Gives Henry Wilson the Credit of the Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

Washington, Sept. 4.—M. de Noailles, the French Minister, who has won golden opinions already, was introduced to Senator Wilson shortly after his official interview with Grant. The Ambassador rushed with great enthusiasm to shake the Senator's hand. "Ah," he cried, "this is a pleasure; this is a satisfaction! I have for a long time desired to meet and know the distinguished Gen. Wilson."

Wilson, who has no sacoir faire, and is always suspicious of being rigged, let his arm swing like a pump handle, and said nothing.

M. de Noailles continued, in his rapid, impressive way, "Ah, you suspect—parole d'occasion—but I assure you no. In good faith, with eager curiosity, I have perused the history of your civil war, and there the exploits of Gen. Wilson cover too large a page to escape even the most inconsiderate eye."

Wilson, thinking he referred to his chairmanship of military affairs in the Senate, now becan to perk up a little, and in his exquisitely humble way pleaded guilty to having labored hard to do the State some service.

"Oh, service!" cried the impulsive foreigner, "that is not the word. Strategy of Hannibal: policy of Fabius; enterprise of Scipio; all in one! That was a superb feat; the relief of Pensacola; the night march across the waves; the burrowing like rabbits in the sand; the taking the enemy in flank and rear; and by one stroke effectively capturing the captors! And the management of the rear guard at the original Bull Run; the heroic front to the advancing foe; the adroit flank movement to Centreville to extricate the battalions from the confusion and deback of the rout. Sir, you must not suppose I have not read about it; you must not suppose I have not read about it; you must not suppose I have not read about it; you must not suppose I have not read about it; you must not imagine that your name is not known in France."

The working neonle of New York are opening and being also mistaken for Billy Wilson of the Zouaves! From the World. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.-M. de Noailles.

The working people of New York are opening

JOHN'S OGDENSBURG YARN

STONISHING DISCOVERIES IN NA. TURAL HISTORY.

The Prodigious Exploits of a Hen-Some-thing Marvellous in Music - Heaving Waves on the St. Lawrence River.

orrespondence of The sun. OGDENSBURG, August, 1872.-I left Water. town in the middle of a hot spell. It was warm enough to make an iron poker perspire. It was awful hot, almost too hot to joke. It was good weather for air line railroads, and if I could have found one I'd have bired it. I used up thirty-six paper collars in going eleven miles and if the salt water that came through the pores of my noble brow and swan-like neck had been boiled down to hard pan it would have made a statue one inch taller than Lot's wife. I had rid considerable of a ride in the cars,

when an old lady asked me "if I'd ever seen the Cardigan giant." The idea of calling the Cardiff giant such wretched name disgusted me, and I went across the street and sat down by a musical genius. My brother used to play a fiddle, and I knew he couldn't grind the thing worth a cent without greasing it with rosin. So when the musical man asked me "did I know the key to all music." I was prepared for him, and I said.

"Yes, its rosin."

A LITTLE RUN.

"What's discord," says he.

"Cord, cord," says I; "I've gotit—it's cat-gut," Then he asked me, " could I run the scales on

piano. Says I, "Run the what on a piano?"

Says he, "The scales-the seven notes." Says I, "I haven't run much on a plane, but I guess I could do it, for one night I run over even miles to a fire."

"Says he, "So you know what B sharp and B

Says I, "Gosh, I guess I do. I sat on a bee once. It was a honey bee, and I found him bee sharp, for he ran his sting into me about four miles. I rose pretty lively, but I didn't rise quite

miles. I rose pretty lively, but I didn't rise quite lively enough for the bee's heaith, for ever after he was bee fist."

Then he asked me "to try my voice." He said "my ear wasn't good, but perhaps my voice was." I struck up Mozart's "Cock Robin" in treble alto to key A of major minor. I guess the passengers thought it was Col. Minor, for I heard one old lady exclaim. "There goes another cattle train;" and a young female said. "Ma. I guess we have run over another cow." I stopped. I have a lovely voice.

OGDENSBURG. OGDENSBURG.

This is the town where the man lives who owned a hen that sat two weeks on four codfish balls, and hatched out four great gross of bone toothpicks and a school of mackerel. He ate so much fish that he has to wear a tin shir; to keep the bones from tearing his clothes. He has a brother on his mother's side who has drank so much root beer that he can't get around town except he stumps it.

Huckleberries grow very large in this section. They are sold three for a quarter, and the skins are dried and used for toy balloons.

Ogdensburg is a port of entry, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, on the St. Lawrence river, it is in St. Lawrence county, New York. On the opposite side of the river, which is a mile and a quarter wide, is the flourishing town of Prescott, in Canada.

There isn't any Canada East or Gronde West.

opposite side of the river, which is a mile and a quarter wide, is the flourishing town of Frescott, in Canada.

There isn't any Canada East or Canada West any more—it's all Ontario.

It is a nice thing to take a sail on the St. Lawrence, by the Thousand Islands, into Lake Ontario, and across its heaving bosom to Oswego. Sometimes Ontario's bosom heaves so much that the passengers heave to, and the boat has to be hove to, too.

Ogdensburg is a nice place in summer, and an ice place in winter. The winters are so long that they never sing "Spring time has come, gentle Annie," up here. Ogdensburg grew the man that once went to New York and stopped at a hotel. He visited a barber shop, and the barber smelt the hay on his clothes and went for him. He shaved and shampooed him: then he mowed his hair, and gave him Scents' worth. Two days after the Ogdensburger visited the shop again, and sat down in the same chair. The same fellow shaved him. Then he rubbed his hands through his hair, and the following conversation ensued:

A BARBER INTERVIEWED. Barber-Who in the name of catnip tea cut

Ogdensburger-Why, what's the matter with Barber—Matter with it, it looks as if it had been sawed off in a saw mill.

Stranger—Well, sir, you cut that hair two days ago, don't you remember it? I asked you if that tuff in that pot was butter, and you laughed and said it was cosmetic.

Barber—Well, sure as shooting I did cut that hair. I'd forgotten it, and come to examine it again, its cut all right; but darn it, I've combed it wrong.

twong.
Today I asked one of the wealthlest and most/
Induential citizens if he could tell me the difference between a five-dollar bill and a glass of
lager beer. He couldn't do it; so I told him
there was four dollars and inter-five cents difference. I asked his son what a grizzly bear
was; and he said it was a bear that was full of
crizzle.

The files in Ogdensburg are quite large. They wear 42-inch undershirts.

They make hash here out of such tough meat that the people cat it with corkscrews instead of forks. ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

This town is the birthplace of two illustrious citizens who once took a trip West. They were so glad to get out of Ogdensburg that they drank too much sap and got drunk. They were stopping at a hotel, and had a room with a door opening out on to a plazza. In the night one of 'em got up for some water, when the following dialogue took place:

Jim—Whose that?
George—It's me.

Glaiogue took place:

Jim—Whose that?
George—It's me.

Jim—By jinks, but it's close in here, George
Open the door and see what kind of a night it is.
George opened the door and exclaimed: "By
Gosh, Jim, it's the darkest night I ever saw, not
a star to be seen, and everything smells of
cheese." He had opened the pantry door.
I used some Ann street talk to-day, but it
hasn't got a going here yet. I salooned myself,
and says I, "Fetch me two sleeve buttons."
Waiter—Two what?
Says I, "Two sleeve buttons. Don't you know
what sleeve buttons are? I mean codfish balls."
He brought them, and I thought I'd joke him
a little. So, says I—Are these fresh picked from
the bushes? He said he guessed they were.
Says I—"There ain't any dew on 'em."

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.

WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.

Says he—" Yes, there is dew on 'em," and he slapped down a red bone check and yelled out there's twenty-five cents due on 'em.

I let him alone and communed with my own thoughts. I swallowed the second joint of the starboard codfish ball, and I thought of what a narrow escape I had once in a foreign land. It was in New Jersey, where I had to wear an old iron grate over my face of nights to keep the mosquitoes from digging wells in my head. One, night I awoke from a deep trance. In my dreams I thought that I had married Miss Amelia. Spotted Tail. When I awoke I found I hadn't but I found a mosquito at work at the grate. He had just opened one of the bars and was whetting his sucker on it preparatory to sampling me, when swift Jersey justice came to the rescue. The police rushed in and arrested him for opening a bar without a license, and that saved me.

THE GREAT FISHERMAN. WHERE THE LAUGH CAME IN.

To-day I walked down to the river's bank, and there sat a man a-fishing. I guess it was his maiden trip. So says I, "What luck?"

Says he, "I haint caught none."

Then I looked, and I'm darned if that old fool didn't have his hook fastened into one of his vest button holes, and the pole was floating in the water. He thought that the fish would roost on the pole, and then he'd haul 'em ashore. I taught him better.

I was in a store to-day, and saw a trade made. A customer came in, and says he, "What's the prishe of dose pands."

Merchant—Those pants are ten dollars.

Customer—Ten dollars for the likes of dose? As sure as there is agud in de hebble, I buys dem same pands next door for six dollars! Given two pair.

I thought it was queer if he could buy 'em next door for six dollars that he should pay ten for 'em, but he did it. So I guess he lied.

I am still doing Ogdensburg.

The apple crop is enormous; it beats the hen's crop all hollow.

In New York straws show which way the wind blows. Up here straw hats do it. I chased mine half a mile to-day.

Railroad Accident in Port Chester. THE GREAT FISHERMAN.

Railroad Accident in Port Chester. PORT CHESTER, Sept. 6.—Last night as the Eastern freight train, which is due here at 9:30, came into the station, William Alsop, who was riding on the front platform of the forward car, jumped to the platform. orm. He then attempted to get upon a rear car whilely the train was in motion, and in doing so causal his light foot between the break and the wheel. He extributed it after receiving a fracture of some of the inalter bones. He was taken to a hotel, where his marries were dressed by Drs. Sands and Rockwell. He arries were dressed by Drs. Sands and Rockwell. He arries were dressed by Drs. Sands and Rockwell. He as in Englishman, and has been in the country only three area.

Secretary Boutwell has directed that the civils ervice rules be hereafter observed in the appointments to Government offices at this port. Codes of regulations and the second regular codes of regulations. heaters and a gistem of examinations has been pre-pared. The examination of applicants will begin on the first of October.

There is no Canadian publication which does

o much credit to the art, taste, and public spirit of the commission as the Canadian Hillestrated News of Me. treal. It is a weekly paper of sixteen large pages, full of fillustrations on wood of a very high order of merit, and with letter press quite equal to any of its rivals in older con fries. The Canadians may well be proud of it,